

the Common Hazel-Grouse in many very important characters. Whilst in the Common Hazel-Grouse the male differs widely from the female, the former having a black chin and throat, and the latter a buffish-white chin and throat obscurely spotted with black, in Menzbier's Hazel-Grouse both sexes have the chin and upper throat pure white. As will be seen by the Plate, the general colour of Menzbier's Hazel-Grouse is much darker and greyer, especially on the underparts, the pattern of colour in which is different from that of the common bird. The white tips of the wing-coverts and the subterminal black band across the outer tail-feathers, so conspicuous in the Common Hazel-Grouse, are absent in Menzbier's Hazel-Grouse.

The discovery of this addition to the birds of Europe is all the more interesting on account of the other European species, which are confined to the extreme east of the continent, such as *Ruticilla ochrura*, *Erithacus hyrcanus*, *Tetrao mlukosiewiczzi*, &c., leading to the supposition that this part of Europe must have been isolated for some time, at no very distant period, geologically speaking.

XLIV.—*On a Collection of Bird-skins from the Orinoco, Venezuela.* By HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

(Plate XII.)

THE vast plains of the Orinoco, in Venezuela, still remain a "terra incognita" to ornithologists—at least no account of the birds of this country has yet been published.

It was therefore with considerable interest that I heard of a collection of bird-skins made in the neighbourhood of Angostura (or Ciudad Bolivar) by a young man sent out by the well-known dealer in natural objects, Mr. F. F. G. Umlauff, of Hamburg. The whole collection has been submitted to my inspection and, although small, proves to be of considerable interest. There is evidently one new species contained in it, and others were not previously known to be denizens of

Venezuela. I have therefore thought it well to give an account of all the species found in the collection.

Umlauff's collector has just returned home, bringing with him a few more skins collected on the Rio Apure, a tributary stream of the Orinoco. The birds collected on the Apure mostly belong to widespread species of Ardeidæ, &c.; they are likewise inserted in the following list.

It is much to be regretted that examples of so few species are in the collection, especially of birds of small size, among which probably still many novelties remain undiscovered in the Orinoco plains; but I am glad to say Mr. Umlauff intends to send out another collector, who we may hope will be more successful.

1. CAMPYLORHYNCHUS NUCHALIS, Cab.

Angostura. One specimen agreeing with my specimens from Puerto Cabello, but with a somewhat shorter bill, and the back more conspicuously striped. There is only one broad white stripe on each feather of the back, beginning deep from the base, while in Puerto-Cabello specimens there are two, one basal, the other terminal, both pear-shaped and separated in the middle. I believe that this difference is only an individual one, and that the Angostura bird may not be fully adult.

Long. al. 73, caud. $72\frac{1}{2}$, culm. 17, tars. $22\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

2. ANTHUS RUFUS (Gmel.).

Angostura. One specimen, in much faded plumage, seems to agree with Bahia skins, with the exception that there is no yellowish suffusion on the abdomen. The outer tail-feather is nearly wholly white.

Long. al. 65, caud. 49, rostr. culm. $11\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $19\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

This species has not hitherto been recorded from Venezuela.

3. CERTHIOLA LUTEOLA, Licht. & Cab.

Angostura. One specimen, agreeing with birds from Puerto Cabello.

Long. al. 59, caud. 36, culm. $12\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 16 millim.



J. J. Keulemans lith

Plumage: male

CHALCOPHAPS CRENICENSIS

4. SYCALIS COLUMBIANA, Cab.?

Mus. Hein. i. p. 147 (Puerto Cabello).

Angostura. A female. Not having yet seen this small bird from the Orinoco, I am not quite sure about the correctness of this determination, although my bird agrees tolerably well with the description given by Prof. Cabanis of the female of his *S. columbiana*.

The Angostura bird is very different from the female of *S. flaveola*, not only in its exceedingly small size but also in coloration. The upper parts are of a uniform greyish olive, with quite indistinct darker basal marks on the feathers. Top of head and sides of head still more suffused with greyish. Underparts brownish white, throat and middle of abdomen purer white, breast and sides of belly marked with indistinct narrow shaft-stripes of dark brown. Under tail- and wing-coverts pale yellowish white, the inner webs of the wing-feathers similarly edged. Wing- and tail-feathers externally edged with olive-yellow. Upper mandible dark brown, the lower beneath and feet yellowish.

Long. tot. 112, al. 60, caud. 44, culm. $10\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 15 millim.

5. CASSICUS PERSICUS (Linn.).

Angostura and Rio Apure.

♂ ad. Angostura: al. $158\frac{1}{2}$, caud. $104\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $35\frac{3}{4}$, tars. $30\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

♀ ad. Apure: al. 149, caud. 102, culm. $32\frac{1}{4}$, tars. $30\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

6. CYANOCORAX VIOLACEUS (DuBus).

Angostura. One specimen not quite adult and smaller in size than my birds from Eastern Ecuador, but hardly differing in colours.

Long. al. 176, caud. 160, culm. 35, tars. $46\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

A species not yet recorded from Venezuela.

7. CNIPOLEGUS ORENOCENSIS, sp. nov. (Plate XII.)

C. pileo cum capitis lateribus nigris, nitore nonnullo, corpore reliquo supra subtusque obscure ardesiaco, olivascenti lavato; alis caudaque cum tectricibus caudæ superioribus nigrescentibus, unicoloribus; remigibus eorumque

tectricibus superioribus extus olivaceo-griseo inconspicue marginatis; rostro cyanescenti-plumbeo, apice nigro, tomis pallidioribus, pedibus nigris. Long. tot. 162, al. 78, caud. 73, culm. $15\frac{3}{4}$, tars. 20 millim.

Hab. Angostura. One specimen.

Obs. *C. unicolori* (Kaup), ex Amazonia, ut videtur, remigibus concoloribus nec angustatis maxime affinis, sed multo major et corpore olivaceo-ardesiaco (nec nigro) diversus.

I have not yet had an opportunity of comparing my specimen with *C. unicolor* from Amazonia, but Mr. Sclater, after examination of the Angostura bird, assures me that it is quite distinct and belongs to an undescribed species. No species of *Cnipolegus* is yet known to extend its range so far north as *C. orenocensis*.

8. MYIOZETETES TEXENSIS COLUMBIANUS (Cab. & Heine).

Angostura. One specimen in faded plumage (long. al. $84\frac{1}{2}$, caud. $68\frac{1}{2}$, culm. 14, tars. $17\frac{1}{2}$ millim.), agreeing with a bird in my collection from Western Venezuela (coll. Goering), the latter being in fresh plumage.

Birds from Venezuela (named "*texensis*" by Mr. Sclater and others) differ constantly in many particulars as compared with specimens from Central America. The diagnosis of Messrs. Cabanis and Heine (Mus. Hein. ii. p. 62, descr. de Puerto Cabello and Cartagena) does not fit it very well. I therefore propose to distinguish the Venezuelan bird as follows:—" *M. t. columbianus* ex Venezuela a *M. texensi* ex Am. centr. alis caudaque brevioribus, fronte brunnescentinereo (nec albescente), pilei lateribus obscurioribus, dorso obscurius olivaceo, et gula magis flavo tineta distinguendus."

9. PITANGUS DERBYANUS RUFIPENNIS, Lafr.

Angostura. One specimen.

Long. al. 111, caud. $86\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $29\frac{3}{4}$, tars. 24 millim.; agreeing with a specimen from Puerto Cabello in Mus. H. v. B.

In this race of *P. derbyanus* the rufous on the tail- and wing-feathers is of still greater extent than in typical birds from Mexico, the outer tail-feathers being nearly wholly rufous. In addition to this character the front is darker, more mixed

with greyish, the back more suffused with rusty, the abdomen paler sulphur-yellow, and the bill shorter.

10. *MILVULUS TYRANNUS* (Linn.).

Angostura. An old male.

Long. al. $102\frac{1}{2}$, caud. 265, culm. $16\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $16\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

11. *CERYLE TORQUATA* (Linn.).

Rio Apure. Two males, one female.

♂ ♂. Long. al. 194, caud. $118\frac{1}{2}$ – $123\frac{1}{2}$, culm. 76–81, tars. $13\frac{1}{2}$ –14 millim.

♀. Long. al. 202, caud. $127\frac{1}{2}$, culm. 81, tars. 15 millim.

These specimens agree in every respect with a series of birds from Central America (Honduras) and Southern Brazil (Rio Grande do Sul) in Mus. H. v. B.

12. *BUCCO BICINCTUS* (Gould).

Angostura. Three specimens, agreeing with individuals from Puerto Cabello, perhaps of somewhat larger size.

Long. al. $88\frac{1}{2}$ –90, caud. $81\frac{1}{2}$ – $86\frac{1}{2}$, culm. $33\frac{1}{2}$ – $34\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 19– $20\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

13. *CROTOPHAGA ANI*, Linn.

Angostura. An adult.

Long. al. $152\frac{1}{2}$, caud. 190, rostr. culm. 38, altitud. maxill. basi $17\frac{1}{2}$, tars. $39\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

14. *PIAYA CAYANA GUIANENSIS* (Cab. & Heine).

Angostura. One specimen, differing from the birds from Puerto Cabello in showing no rufous on the under surface of the tail, this colour being always conspicuous in skins from the latter locality. The former is more like Bahia skins, although smaller in size. It seems to agree best with the description of *P. guianensis*, Cab. & Heine, which is also said by the describers to be an inhabitant of Venezuela.

Long. al. $142\frac{1}{2}$, caud. 280, culm. 30, tars. 37 millim.

15. *STRIX FLAMMEA PRATINCOLA*, Bonap.

Rio Apure. An old bird.

Long. al. 320, caud. 134, culm. $27\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 72 millim.

This bird is of large size, with rather powerful legs, and the lower part of the tarsus is only scantily feathered just

as in *S. furcata*. The tail is not white as in *S. furcata*, but barred with dusky. The plumage generally is dark and much mixed with rufous; there is only some pure white on the throat and the middle of the abdomen. Specimens from Southern Brazil are smaller in size and have the tarsus more feathered.

It seems therefore that the Venezuelan Barn-Owl agrees best with that from North America.

16. *SCOPS BRASILIANUS* (Gmel.).

Angostura. An old bird, agreeing generally with Bahia skins, but somewhat lighter above and the stripes beneath narrower.

Long. al. 161, caud. 89, culm. $16\frac{3}{4}$, tars. 31 millim.

17. *GLAUCIDIUM JARDINII*, Bonap.

Angostura. One specimen in the brown phase, as described by Mr. Sharpe, but the back with a greyish-brown cast, and the upper tail-coverts rufous-brown in strong contrast. The feathers of the back are mottled, each feather with two or three mostly pear-shaped whitish spots, the spots near the base inclining to bars and more suffused with tawny. The markings on the head are mostly rounded, sometimes linear. Tail-feathers black, with six white bars (including that on the base), interrupted in the middle.

Long. al. 88, caud. 53, culm. $12\frac{1}{4}$, tars. 19 millim.

18. *ASTURINA MAGNIROSTRIS* (Gmel.).

Rio Apure. An old bird.

Long. al. 230, caud. 152, culm. $20\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 67 millim.

19. *URUBITINGA ZONURA* (Shaw).

Angostura. An old bird.

Long. al. 410, caud. 240, culm. $37\frac{1}{4}$, tars. 125 millim.

This species has not hitherto been noted from Venezuela.

20. *ANTENOR UNICINCTUS* (Temm.).

Angostura. An adult.

Long. al. 360, caud. 235, culm. $30\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 90 millim.

Agrees with a specimen from Chili in Mus. H. v. B., but has the breast much more mixed with fulvous, the under

tail-coverts darker cream-colour, the abdomen more banded with white, and the tibia more uniform and darker castaneous.

This species has not previously been noticed in Venezuela.

21. *HYPOTRIORCHIS FEMORALIS* (Temm.).

Angostura. A young male in bad plumage.

22. *CERCHNEIS SPARVERIUS ISABELLINUS* (Swains.).

Angostura. ♂ and ♀ ad.

♂. Long. al. 175, caud. 118, culm. 13, tars. 34 millim.

♀. Long. al. 187, caud. 125, culm. $15\frac{1}{4}$, tars. 34 millim.

The male has the head unspotted dark grey, while the female possesses a large red spot on the hind part of the crown. The male has only a few black marks on the flanks; the black marks on the back and scapulars are not fewer than in an old male from Guatemala.

23. *MILVAGO CHIMACHIMA* (Vieill.).

Angostura. A young bird.

Long. al. 275, caud. 182, culm. $23\frac{1}{2}$, tars. 50 millim.

24. *POLYBORUS AUDUBONI*, Cass.

Angostura. An adult in faded plumage.

Long. al. 395, caud. 218, culm. 38, tars. 95 millim.

25. *CATHARTES AURA PERNIGRA* (Sharpe).

Angostura. Two skins, an old and a younger bird.

Long. al. 500-508, caud. 243-255, culm. $27\frac{1}{2}$ -29, tars. 64 millim.

The shafts of the primaries are brown above, white beneath, the secondaries margined with greyish white. These birds agree generally with specimens from Santa Catharina, Brazil, but are somewhat blacker, have shorter wings, and the colour of the head seems to be of a more yellowish red. The base of the bill between the nostrils and the naked skin of the front is of a much clearer yellowish (not dark) red. But on the whole I am not quite satisfied as to the real distinctness of *C. pernigra*, Sharpe.

26. *CATHARTES URUBITINGA*, Pelzeln.

Angostura. An adult.

Long. al. 468, caud. 215, culm. 27, tars. 58 millim.

This is certainly quite an old bird ; the naked head appears of a uniform yellowish or orange colour. On the sides of the neck and the occiput small lobes, or caruncles are disposed, a peculiarity which I do not believe ever occurs in true *C. aura* ! The shafts of the primaries are yellowish white above and below.

This species was not previously known to occur in Venezuela.

27. *CATHARTES ATRATUS* (Bartr.).

Angostura. Four specimens, old and young.

Long. al. 395-420, caud. 170-180, culm. 25-28½, tars. 75-80 millim.

The very old bird has the skin of the head, especially on the hind neck, extremely corrugated and folded (just as represented in d'Orbigny's *Voy. Am. mérid. Ois. pl. i. fig. 1*), while the young one has it nearly smooth.

28. *ARDEA COCOI*, Linn.

Angostura. A young bird.

Long. al. 448, caud. 180, culm. 130½, tars. 185 millim.

The dimensions are much smaller than those of my birds from Southern Brazil. Species new to the fauna of Venezuela.

29. *ARDEA CANDIDISSIMA*, Gmel.

Angostura. One specimen lacking nuptial feathers of the neck and lower back.

Long. al. 252, caud. 90, culm. 85, tars. 93 millim.

Base of maxilla yellow ; legs and feet greenish brown, not marked with yellow.

A specimen from Guiana in Mus. H. v. B., in full nuptial plumage, differs in being much smaller and in having the feet of a yellowish colour. I am not prepared to say whether these differences are sexual or otherwise.

30. *ARDEA SIBILATRIX*, Temm.

Rio Apure. An old bird.

Long. al. 312, caud. 119, culm. 70½, tars. 90 millim.

Agrees with specimens from Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (Mus. H. v. B.), but is of somewhat larger dimensions, especially the bill is longer and broader at base. The upper

wing-coverts are more yellowish, not so much mixed with brownish, and the black stripes on them thinner and finer.

Venezuela is quite a new locality for this species, which hitherto was only known from Brazil and Paraguay.

31. *BUTORIDES CYANURUS* (Vieill.).

Angostura (one) and Rio Apure (two) ad. and vix ad.

Long. al. 179–185, caud. 65–68, culm. 62–65, tars. 52–54 millim.

Agrees in every respect with birds from Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, S. Brazil, but perhaps slightly larger.

Prof. Schlegel notes this species from Caracas (Mus. d. P.-B.).

32. *TIGRISOMA BRASILIENSE* (Linn.).

Rio Apure. Three adults, one young.

Long. al. 310–338, caud. 125–136, culm. 95–110, tars. 80–103 millim. (the young of the largest size).

It is, perhaps, rather difficult to distinguish young birds of *T. brasiliense* and *T. salmoni*. *T. salmoni* seems to have the bill always shorter, but there is much variation in this respect. I am rather doubtful about the correct determination of some immature birds from Eastern Ecuador, a locality where both species occur. *T. brasiliense* has not hitherto been recorded from Venezuela.

33. *NYCTICORAX GARDENI* (Gmel.).

Angostura. An old bird, but lacking the long white nuptial neck-plumes, otherwise agreeing with a specimen from S. Paulo (Mus. H. v. B.), but with the bill somewhat longer and broader at base.

A species not previously noted from Venezuela.

34. *TANTALUS LOCULATOR*, Linn.

Angostura. An adult, generally agreeing with a specimen from Rio Grande do Sul, S. Brazil (Mus. H. v. B.), but with bill and wings shorter.

Long. al. 475, caud. 168, culm. 207, tars. 200 millim.

A species not previously recorded from Venezuela.

35. *ORTALIS RUFICAUDA*, Jard.

Rio Apure. An adult bird.

Long. al. 243, caud. 270, culm. 30, tars. 73 millim.

Agrees with a specimen from Puerto Cabello (Mus. H. v. B.), but is of rather larger size, with much larger bill, and generally lighter colours, crissum lighter rufous-brown. I believe the Puerto-Cabello bird is not quite adult.

36. *OPISTHOCOMUS CRISTATUS* (Lath.).

Angostura. An adult.

Long. al. 315, caud. 322, culm. 28, tars. 58 millim.

Agrees with a specimen from Yquitos, Upper Amazons, but wings, tail, and crest longer.

So far as I know, this bird has not hitherto been recorded from Venezuela.

37. *ARAMIDES CAYENNENSIS* (Gmel.).

Angostura. A somewhat small and pale-coloured specimen, but otherwise agreeing with individuals from British Guiana and Panama.

Long. al. 182, caud. 64, culm. 47, tars. $65\frac{1}{2}$ millim.

38. *ARAMUS SCOLOPACEUS* (Gmel.).

Angostura. One specimen.

Long. al. 315, caud. 130, culm. 107, tars. 115 millim.

Agrees with a specimen from Rio Grande do Sul, S. Brazil, while an individual from Santa Catharina is of much larger size and paler in coloration.

Species not previously known from Venezuela.

39. *EURYPYGA HELIAS*, Pall.

Angostura. One specimen.

Long. al. 210, caud. 155, culm. 54, tars. 55 millim.

E. helias is also new to the fauna of Venezuela.

40. *ÆDICNEMUS BISTRIATUS* (Wagl.).

Angostura. One specimen.

Long. al. 292, caud. 117, culm. 43, tars. 114 millim.

41. *PARRA JACANA*, Linn.

Angostura. Two ad., one juv.

Long. al. 120–133, caud. 40–43½, rostr. a rictu 27–33, tars. 54 millim.

These specimens agree with skins from Rio Grande do Sul, S. Brazil; the shade in the colour of the back is but slightly darker.

42. *VANELLUS CAYENNENSIS* (Gmel.).

Angostura. Two specimens.

Long. al. 215–228, caud. 92–95, culm. 31¼–32, tars. 81–83 millim.

These birds differ from my skins from S. Brazil (Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul) in possessing shorter crest-plumes. The bill is shorter, tarsus longer, the back more golden, uropygium darker.

43. *TOTANUS MELANOLEUCUS* (Gmel.).

Angostura. Two specimens.

Long. al. 186½–191, caud. 71–73, culm. 54–56½, tars. 62 millim.

This species has not previously been recorded from Venezuela.

XLV.—*Description of a new Species of the Genus Picumnus from Southern Brazil.* By HANS VON BERLEPSCH.

PICUMNUS JHERINGI, sp. nov.

♂. Pileo anteriore obscure sanguineo (plumarum basibus nigris), posteriore *plumis longis pendulis* (cristam occipitis longam formantibus) nigris, maculis apicalibus albis instructis; plumis nasalibus sordide rufescenti-albis nigro variis; superciliis nigris, maculis apicalibus albescentibus præditis; auricularibus inferioribus brunneis nigro marginatis, superioribus nigro alboque striatis; nucha cum colli lateribus sordide albescentibus brunneo variis; dorso obscure brunneo, plumis ad discum obscurioribus, ad marginem pallidioribus; plumis mystacalibus et gulæ superioris nigris ad apices late albo marginatis; gula inferiore et jugulo pallide rufescentibus, plumis macula apicali brunneo-nigra instructis; corpore reliquo pallidius rufescenti-albo, maculis elongatis, vel potius striis, nigris signato; remigibus cum tectricibus alarum superioribus brunneo-nigris, nisi in primariis 3 exterioribus,